REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,829.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,413 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
,, Ratnagherry	22	,, Colombo	30
,, Vingoria	22	,, Galle	31
,, Goa	23	,, Negapatam	April. 3
,, Carwar	23	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	6
,, Cannanore	25	,, Cocanada	8
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Pamboro	26	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	11
,, Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Europeare and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on Friday, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Mahoonrah	1
,, Guadur	20	,, Fao	2
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bahrein	3
,, Linga	24	,, Linga	8
,, Bushire	26	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Koweit	26	,, Muscat	12
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	14
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oorun	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 — —
Hog Island	2 0 0	0 1 0	0 6 0
Oolwa	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Dhurrumtur	3 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Thull	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Alibaugh	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
Rewdunda	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0
	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,384 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 14th March, to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave on or about the 29th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

BOMBAY RACES!!!

THE GRAND STAND, next to the BYCULLA CLUB, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand on Race Days.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.E.), Captain E. M. Gillsow, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

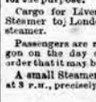
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and having also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P., 16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P., 30th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAFORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P., 27th ,, do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

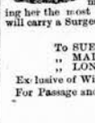
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.



THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,999 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LONDON	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on Board

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,934 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates:—

FARE to LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	,, 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHARCHAWL.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Shreeerushna Narongee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Purbhoo Vithal and Makan Vithal, all that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at Loharchawl without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1180 and assessed under No. 103A and bounded on the east by the house of Jeevebai widow of Gopall Cullian and Jairam Ramjee, on the west by the property of Poonjia Mahadoo and Vullub Hurry, on the north by the house of Mahadoo Rama and on the south by Loharchawl Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Butcher Street or Kazeiwara.

(By order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Peerbhoy Hussonbhoy Soo lee.)

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction this day MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or fauundaree ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bucher Str et, in the Mandvie sub-district, and formerly was in the occupation of Peerbhoy Hussonbhoy, and is now occupied by tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 18, and containing by admeasurement 82 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public pass-ge, on or towards the west by Emamjadow's house, on or towards the south by the house of Muddun north and on or towards the north by the house of Muddun Bhaiker, and built with chunam and stones, and covered with tiles. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SOBHAGFORE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the juba of Mr. Cassum Hajee Mootha and on account and at the risk of Meerchun Sobhagram.

54 Dhoeras Sobhagpore Cotton.

And on account and at the risk of Guneshram Jooraremull 54 Dhoeras Sobhagpore Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
10 ,, Grey Shirtings, 7¾ lbs.
10 Cases Grey Dhoties.
2 ,, Fancy Goods.

To be sold without reserve in small convenient lots.

10 Cases 600 pieces of superior Prints of various patterns.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Rahimtoola Talub, ex s.s. Tree of.

R T—C & H—157 158—2 Cases Crosse and Blackwell's Stores.
R T—H & P—35 40—6 Cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
R T—E P—1-34—34 Cases Edward Fink's Gilmanstores.
R T—J K & L—1-12—12 Cases Keillier's Confectionary.
R T—J T W—9-38—50 Cases Currants in Jars.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, bedsteads, screens, wardrobes, &c.

SALE OF MACHINERY at the Nicol's Press, formerly the Hydraulic Press, in Marine Street.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Nicol's Press, Marine Street.

22 Wrought Iron Columns 5 inch diameter and 17 feet long, weighing 11 tons.

13 Wrought Iron Rings, weighing 6½ tons.

13 Cast Iron Rams 12 inch diameter and 10½ feet long, weighing 20 tons.

Sundry Cast Iron Brackets, wheels, broken pipes, jollies, &c., about 10 tons.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the Goods taken away within 8 days from the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th March, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public competition on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill sawn timber in well-assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

269 Tons Logs Moulmein Teak ex Magdala.
75 ,, Logs and Scantlings ex Benefactress and John N. Cushing.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS'	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE SUCCESSFUL

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, the 10th MARCH.

ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCE

GIVEN BY

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,

Lyrical Artistes from Paris, which will include the favourite Operette

SAUVONS LA CAISSE!!

Music by CH. LECOCQ.

GRAND ORCHESTRA,

Under the Direction of SIGNOR INZOLI.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

During my absence from Bombay, Mr. FRANCIS DEW PARKER is appointed to conduct the business of this Agency.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

9th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Passengers Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses, issued on SATURDAY, the 28th March, and intervening days, will be available for return, on any day up to, and including, Monday the 13th April 1874.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1874.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in the Tent at Byculla, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 7 A.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

9th March 1874.

HORSES FOR SALE, property of Major WILLOUGHBY.

B.A.H. Candidate..... } Constantly driven together: good Pig-
B.A.H. Dunchurch..... } stickers.

Apply to OWNER, 35, Marine Lines.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of SAMUEL CROMWELL WOODS, late of Bombay, Esquire, British Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Valetta, in Malta, on the 16th day of March 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES ARCHIBALD LANGLEY, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor. Notice is hereby given, that all the Creditors of the said Samuel Cromwell Wood, deceased, are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 9th day of April 1874, after which date the said Administrator will distribute the Assets of the said deceased without reference to any Claims if any there be.—Dated this 7th day of March 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Committee of Management.

COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M. S. C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M. S. C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows:—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse ,, one-quarter.
The 3rd horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, &c.

This Company is prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIRS of the POCKET TIME-PIECES and the WINDING UP and KEEPING IN REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the Stations and Offices on the Line extending from Bombay to Nagpore and Bombay to Raichore, for one year, from 1st April next.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 17th March 1874, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Cash as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find Security amounting to Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th March 1874.

FOR SALE.—SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The well-known ESTATE called HAFIZ BAGH, situated near the town of Jooneer, Poona Collectorate, the property of the late J. C. Dickinson, Esquire, containing 64 acres 4 goontas.

There is not in the Poona Zillah a more compact farm. It has a fine running stream of water for irrigation, is well stocked with fruit and other trees, the whole enclosed in a good live fence, and the soil is generally in the Talooka. There is also a good substantial residence with outhouses and stables.

Also a good copper still house and all necessary requirements for immediate use, a good sugar house, sugar pans, and sugar mills, in good working order, and a growing crop of sugar cane.

Farming implements, cart, Buggy, Shigram, Working Bullocks, Cow, Calves, Buffaloe, &c.

For a native gentleman it is admirably adapted for a Residence. The Garden is well stocked with fruit trees, consisting of Guava, Mango, Fig, Grapes, Orange, Lime, Pumallo, Pomgranates, Tamarinds, Jack, Custard-apples, and others.

Also,

In the village of Belsar, 5 acres of Land, at a yearly rent of Rupees Thirty (30) per acre.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay,
or
Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA,
Auctioneers, Poona.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MANILLA CIGARS.

CABALLEROS,	in Boxes of 125,	per Box	Rs.	17
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	,,	18
LONDRES	do.	do.	,,	9
CIGARS,	No. 1	per 1,000	,,	90
CAVITES,	,, 2	per 1,000	,,	65
Do.	,, 2	per Box of 100	,,	7
FORTIN,	,, 2	per 1,000	,,	55
Do.	,, 2	per Box of 100	,,	6
PRIMESSA,	per 1,000		,,	45

A FRESH AND SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
THOMPSON'S PRIME, and No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. and ,, 1.
MADURAS, No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.
BLUCHER, Nos. 1 and 2.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVORITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

	Rs.	a.
"Indiana" Cigars..... per 1,000	22	0
"Long" Cheroots.... per 1,000	18	0

PACKED IN BOXES OF 100 AND 250.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,
DINDIGULS,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WHO WILL APPEAR
TO-DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 9TH,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
As a Parsee, and will also carry on the HIGH ROPE
A Parsee Gentleman, who has consented to cross on the Rope.

Performance to commence at 5 P.M. precisely.
Doors Open at 4 P.M.

MILLION PRICES. MILLION PRICES.
First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas.
Children under 10 years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE (BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT).—The RIGHT of GRAZING within the limits of the ESPLANADE at TANNA will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 14th March 1874, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Tanna.

For Rules and information apply at the above-named Office.

By Order,
L. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

P. W. Department, Tanna, 21st February 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—91, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schruck.

D. C. Boyd, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MacPherson, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 12th March, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election, and to fill up two vacancies at the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY, the 12th March 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 28th instant, until THURSDAY the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th February 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management:

COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moulali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,

All with the new Patent Binding, each leaf being attached to a leather or linen joint, one or two Cartes in a Page.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 each.

Quarto, Four Cartes in a Page, to contain 200 Cartes.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

Also an extensive selection of handsomely-bound Carte de Visite Albums, at the following low Prices:—

Small, to hold 50 Portraits	Rs. 4 0
Oblong, two on a page, to hold 100 Portraits	8 0
Quarto, four on a page, to hold 200 Portraits	16 0
,, ,,	Superior 24 0

*** For elegance of Design and excellence of Workmanship, these Albums are not to be equalled at the Price.*

ALBUMS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS,

Manufactured to special order, some Superb Albums for mounting Photographs; they are of fine Paper or Cardboard, bound in a very superior style. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS AND CRESTS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, FERNS, AND FLOWERS, &c.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC OR GALVANIC MACHINES,

SPECIALLY constructed and adapted for the cure or alleviation of all kinds of

COMPLAINTS,
AND OF
NERVOUS DISEASES.

A Pamphlet of Instructions is given with each Machine. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35 each, Cash.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 9

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London has still been adverse to us rates being higher both for immediate and for forward delivery, and very little change can be expected for the closing rates for this mail.

Government Securities are nominally unchanged, but with few buyers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 11/16d. to 1d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11¼d. to 7/16d
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do, demand	99½
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do, demand	par
On Council Bills, 60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½
Four & half per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do.	105
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan, House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Public Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-9
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leo	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are firm, and by steamers are advancing.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 19s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising for Spinning and Bank of Bombay shares. Colaba Land shares firm. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	271½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
20,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	486

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market on Saturday closed firm, with an advance of 1 anna per piece in 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 7th instant :—

250	pieces	G. Shirtings	8¼	40	39	7	at	Rs. 4 3 0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40	39	7	at	,, 4 7 0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40	39	7	at	,, 4 6 0
250	,,	,,	fine	40	39	8¼	at	,, 5 7 0
500	,,	,,	,,	40	39	8¼	at	,, 5 8 0
1,750	,,	,,	,,	40	39	8¼	at	,, 5 5 0
2,400	,,	Printers		26	30	3	at	,, 2 2 0
5,000	,,	Madapollams		32	24	3	at	,, 1 15 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 6th inst., reports the Liverpool market as closing slightly firmer, and Surats are said to be steady. Sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3 500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are taken off on account of speculation and for exports. Arrivals at U. S. ports are given at 10,000 bales, and those at Liverpool at 21,000. With the exception of an advance of 1/16d. in arrivals, we notice no change in prices. Fair Dhollerah being quoted at 5 3/16d. per lb, Oomrawuttee at 5¼d. and Orleans at 8d. The market at Manchester is reported very dull, but prices remain quite unaltered. The produce Markets are much in the same position, and prices have undergone no change whatever.

Our Calcutta message is dated the 6th instant, in which the Market for piece goods is reported steadier, and a fair business is doing at our previous quotations.

The Cotton market here has been firm, and prices have ruled in favour of sellers. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 181-182
,, Akote	,, 184-186
,, Broach M G	,, 187-189
,, Hingunghaut	,, 203-205
Dhollerah, April delivery	,, 172-174
Old Dholleras	,, 145-155
,, Sawninee	,, 170-175
,, Vingoris	,, 150-155

The undermentioned purchases have taken place on Saturday :—

25	candies	New Khandeish	at	Rs. 165
50	,,	,,	at	,, 160
50	,,	,,	at	,, 165
100	,,	,,	at	,, 160-61
50	,,	,,	at	,, 162
250	,,	Jalgaum F P. B	at	,, 172
50	,,	Nuggur	at	,, 172
100	,,	Outch	at	,, 167
50	,,	Broach M. G.	at	,, 188
50	,,	,,	at	,, 188
50	,,	,,	at	,, 188
50	,,	,,	at	,, 189
25	,,	,,	at	,, 188
25	,,	Akote	at	,, 185
75	,,	,,	at	,, 185
50	,,	,,	at	,, 185
50	,,	Bhownuggur	at	,, 174½-75
25	,,	,,	at	,, 174½
75	,,	,,	at	,, 175
50	,,	,,	at	,, 174½
50	,,	,,	at	,, 176½
25	,,	,,	at	,, 174-75
25	,,	,,	at	,, 175
25	,,	April	at	,, 172
75	,,	Fairpore	at	,, 175

METALS.

500 cwts Copper Braziers at Rs. 57-6 per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Redewater (s)	Richards	Cardiff, Jan. 23.
	Octavia	Twaits	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
8	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
	Oorun [s]	Nacoda	Cutch, March 3.
	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Penang (s)	Steuart	Kurrachee.
	Baroda (s)	Almond	Australia.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.
	Bayrodale (s)	Davis	Malta & Marseilles.
	Cashmere (s)	Cotton	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Cavour, Evans, to New York.
Ship Norah Greame, Cope, to Liverpool.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Redewater, to Hayre.
Barque Marie, to Havre.
Schooner Africa, to Mauritius and Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	22	Arratoon Apcar (s) Montgomery	Rangoon, Feb. 24.
		Palestine (s) Owens	Chittagong, Feb. 27 :
		City of Calcutta Naughton	Cardiff, Nov. 17.
		Candahar Joughin	Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Mar.	2	Earl (s) Doerr	Akyab, Feb. 28.
		Dundee Robertson	Dundee, Nov. 16.
		Francis B. Fay Osgood	Cardiff, Sept. 12.
	3	Metuam (s) Gavain	Galle, Feb. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28 Ships North and Kilerran and a Steamer (number undistinguishable.)
Mar. 2 Steamer Benledi, City of Vienna, Chinese and Canada.
3 Steamers Busheer, Dacca, Scotia and Ahmore, and Ship Clara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
	4	Peshawur (s)	Suez.
	5	Helus	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
	4	Amelie	Marseilles.
		Peshawur (s)	Calcutta.
	8	Kingdom O'Fife	London and New York via Mauritius.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18 Duplelx, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
18 Ma'wa, ss, Tomlin, from Suez.
18 Tebe, ss, Petrovich, from Bombay.
18 Peshawur, ss, White, from Suez.
19 Woosung, ss, Carlen, from Calcutta.
19 Queen Elizabe h, Wallace, from Calcutta.
19 City of Exeter, ss, Bovey, from Rangoon.
20 Nyanza, ss, Fisher, from Liverpool, passed to Bombay.
20 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Shangahi.
21 Bergen, ss, Christens n, from Cardiff.
22 Yen-tar, ss, Gibson, from London.
23 Venetia, ss, Angove, from Bombay.
23 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
23 Austen Friars, ss, Newcomb, from Kurrachee.
23 Alice Otto, ss, Hughsen, from Shields.
24 North Tyne, ss, Wardlaw, from Kurrachee.
24 Koina, ss, E. Profumo, from Jedda.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.
19 Peshawur, ss, White, to Calcutta.
19 Charybdis, H. M.'s S. Ft., Smith, to China.
19 Woosung, ss, Carlou, to London.
19 Forest Right, ship, Dore, to Rangoon.
20 Wolverine, H. M.'s S. Ft., Wratislaw, to Sheerness.
20 Kingston, ss, Chetham, to Bombay.
20 Queen Elizabeth, ss, Wallace, to London.
20 Tebe, ss, Petrowitch, to Trieste.
20 Infant de Jos, P. G. Rt., Vesgas, to Lisbon.
21 Amazone, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
22 City of Exeter, ss, Bovey, to Port Said.
23 Austen Friars, ss, Newcomb, to Hull.
23 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Suez.
23 Yen-tar, ss, Gibson, to China.
23 Roma, ss, Ribeghavia, to Calcutta.
24 North Tyne, ss, Wardlaw, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 10 Thetis, H. M.'s S. Ft., Ward, from Shangahi.
10 Glasgow, H. M.'s S. Ft., Jones, from Colombo.
Feb. 2 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Hodeida.
13 Taria Topun, Barque, Hathorne, from Muscat.
18 Redewater, ss, Richard, from Cardiff.
18 Dup'eix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
21 Bergen, ss, Christensen, from Cardiff.
23 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
24 Alice Otto, ss, Hughson, from Shields.
24 Koina, ss, Profumo, from Jedda.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass ; 100 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co.
Bean Usmah, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Flora, 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
European s, 511 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Tenedos s, 81 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 336 cwts. coir yarn, Roysey Amerchund ; 550 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Vespasian s, 109 bales wool, Cullianjee Gowmdjee, bales hemp, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 80 tons old iron ; Johnson and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON

Indian Empire, 354 packages lanet, dates, Enderjee Moonsey.
Alnwick Castle s, 23 cases gum, J. Peerbhoy ; 82 cases ginger, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 225 pieces E. teeth, J. Damoder.
Malwa s, 71 cases coffee and 7 cases ginger, P. and O. Co ; 127 pieces E. teeth, Dawood Tazaney ; 296 pieces E. teeth, H. H. H. Miths.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cavour, 65 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Indian Empire, 90 bales cotton, H. Classon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nimrod, 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.
Malwa s, 450 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.
Kingston s, 15 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Borrodale s, 5 bags wheat, Morarjee Cursondass ; 550 bags gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Lombardy s, 700 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 715 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arthur s, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calypso s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner, and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calypso s, 15 packages rosa oil, H. H. Bugdadee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lydia Scholfield, 200 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Avoca s, 42 bundles fishmaws and 108 bundles sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebram, 29 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 6 chests opium, Ganesdass Sobhagmul ; 33 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 186 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca s, 75 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 18 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 82 chests opium, Tarachund Guneshamdass ; 70 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 20 chests opium, Lullobhoy Lallachund ; 5 chests opium, Buderchund Premsook ; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 6.

Watson, Colonel, on leave, from Indore.
Welsh, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England
Warner, Bt. Captain, Madras, Adjutant 4th Light Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Forbes, Sub-Lieutenant, 92nd Regiment, to join, from England.
Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from Engla d.
Wood, Lieutenant Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Prendergast, Major, Bengal 4th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Currie, Captain, 72nd Regiment, from sick certificate, from England.
Erskin Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, from furlough, from England.
Harv y, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 7.

Baugh, Colonel, Comdt. 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Coonoor.
Goldsmith, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on duty, to Carwar.
Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Ternan, Lieutenant, 60th Regiment, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Pigott, Lieutenant, 60th Regiment, on duty, to Belgaum.
Oliver, Captain, 60th Regiment, on duty, to Belgaum.

MARCH 8.

Corban, Major, 40th Regiment, from leave, to Mhow.
Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
O'Brien, Surgeon Major, A. M. D., on duty, to Neemuch.

LIUETENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 4.)

The following notification is issued in substitution of that regarding Sir William Herschel which appeared in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th February 1874 :—Sir William James Herschel, Bart, is appointed to act as Comr of the Cooch Behar Division.

Mr Townsend Molloy Kirkwood, c s, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 26th February 1874 on his return from furlough and is posted as an Asst Mag and Colr to the Bhaugulpore Division for employment on relief work.

Mr Charles Fortescue Worsley is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Tirhoot from the date on which he may relieve Mr H. liliday.

Mr William Benjamin Oldham, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, First Grade, Midnapore, is transferred to the Patna Division for employment on relief work.

Mr Andrew William Cochran, Asst Mag and Colr, Tirhoot, is transferred to Midnapore, and to continue to act as a Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the Second Grade.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as Asst Supts of Police, and are posted to the Patna Division for employment on relief work :—

Mr Henry Bayley, Mr Louis Eusebe Fabre-Tonnerre.

Capt Herbert Maynard Ramsay, Dis Supt of Police, returned from furlough, is posted to Tirhoot as an extra officer.

The Revd W rrock is appointed to be Chaplain of Barrackpore with effect from the 1st March 1874.

Mr J S Gamble, B A, Asst Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, having passed the First or Lower Standard of Examination in the Hindustanee language, and been duly reported to be able to read letters and accoun s in the Hindustanee character, and to be fully competent to hold charge of a Forest Division, is promoted to the Second Grade of Asst Conservators.

It is hereby notified that the following Officers of the Opium Department are reported by the Central Examination Committee to have passed in the subjects noted against their names at the Examination held at Patna in August 1873 viz.—

Mr R A H Russell, in Surveying, Botany, and Chemistry.
Mr J L Fawcus, in Surveying, and Chemistry, Mr Fawcus is still liable to pass in Botany.
Mr A C Bryson, in Surveying, Mr Bryson is still liable to pass in, Botany and Chemistry.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Ouch; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
Wreck of the Woosung in the Red Sea.
The Famine in Bengal.
The Bombay Riots.
Important Meeting of Parsees.
Lamentable Fatal Boat Accident off Mazagon Bunder.
The Appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as first Magistrate.
The Next Famine.
The Police and the Abdool Rahimon Street Riot.
A Railway Accident at Chandnee.
First Impression of the Famine Districts.
Bombay Races, 1874.
The Arrival of H. M. Troop-ship Jumna.
Keth Succession Case.
Military News from Sind.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Poona.
Rajkote.
Bangalore.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Bombay Government "Simple Narrative" of the Riots.
A Volunteer Force for Bombay.
The Bombay Administration Report for 1872-73.
The Commissioner of Police and the "Bombay Gazette."
The Church in Bombay.
The Prospects of the Opium Revenue.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Army Orders—N W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals, Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Navy.
The Army.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

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HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NEVINS—March 5th, at Bombay, Robert, son of James Nevins, Esq., of Saint John, New Brunswick, aged 19.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN—March 5th, at Jacob's Castle, Agra, the wife of R. B. Duncan, of a daughter.
GRAHAM—March 2nd, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain R. B. Graham 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
HERON—March 2nd, at Wellington, the wife of Sub Conductor D. Heron, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
HART—March 5th, at Black Town, Madras, the wife of Mr Charles E. Hart, of a son.
MORTIN—March 2nd, at Kilpauk, the wife of Mr R. H. St. Martin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWMARCH—NORMAN—March 3rd, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev J Welland, Captain O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, to Agnes Mary, third daughter of the late James Norman, Esq
ROWLANDSON—DOBBIE—March 4th, at St. Thome Church, by the Reverend David Fenn, Michael Alexander Rowlandson, Captain, M. S. C., to Beatrice Elizabeth, 5th daughter of Colonel G. Staple Dobbie, Madras Army.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874.

THE news from the Gold Coast to the 9th of February signifies, we fear, that the British Expedition to Coomassie has failed in accomplishing its main purpose. Previous telegrams had informed us that Sir Garnet Wolseley, after discovering the treacherous character of the negotiations for peace opened by the Ashantee King, marched on Coomassie, encountering on the way a determined resistance, which cost him the loss in killed and wounded of at the lowest estimate one-tenth, but more probably one-sixth, of his whole force. The Ashantee capital was taken, apparently, on the 5th of February, and the British General, like Napoleon at Moscow, seems to have expected that this achievement would end the war and that the natives would immediately sue for peace. But the Ashantees are evidently made of tougher stuff than other negro races. Despite the inferiority of their weapons, and the frightful slaughter which the fire of the English breech-loaders and field guns must have caused among their hosts of half-naked warriors, they seem to have been so little discouraged by the results of the fighting before Coomassie that, as may be inferred from Sir G. Wolseley's last despatch, they actually, instead of sueing for peace, attacked the British troops after the occupation of Coomassie. It is impossible not to admire the spirit of this savage race, or not to regret the political blundering which made England drift into a war with them. Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he found the enemy thus intractable, had plainly but one course to pursue. We have looked in vain in the correspondence of the English papers for an exact enumeration of the forces Sir Garnet took with him on his march; but we doubt now if the total strength of white troops that advanced to Coomassie can have exceeded 2,000 men. The *Times'* correspondent, writing on January 15th from Prahsu (on the Prah), about half-way between Cape Coast Castle and the Ashantee capital, makes some remarks, which, read by the light of recent telegrams, seem ominous enough. He says—"It is needless "to say that the conquest of Coomassie is not "a very serious business: *but it is just about as "much as this expedition is able at present to "accomplish.* We may congratulate ourselves "that we have not a great distance to traverse "or a formidable army to encounter. The "transport is still in a shaky condition, and "would not stand a severe strain. However, "under the circumstances, it will no doubt "carry us through. Sir G. Wolseley will soon "be at Coomassie, and then Ashantee will "be in his power." The conquest of Coomassie has been found to be a very serious business; and, when achieved, it has not made the British General master of Ashantee land. On the contrary, there is no disguising the fact that Sir Garnet Wolseley has found it necessary to beat a retreat. He has burnt Coomassie—a poor revenge—and has retired a distance of about 40 miles (or one-third of the whole way to Cape Coast Castle) to the Adansee mountains, a chain of hills just a day's march beyond the Prah river. He reports, not without satisfaction, that the Ashantees did not "attempt to interfere "with the troops on their return from the "capital." Is this the tone of a victorious General?

Sir Garnet, it is added, intended to await, at the Adansee hills, the issue of peace negotiations. But what chance was there that King Koffee Kalcalli, who had refused to negotiate with a hostile force when it was actually in possession of his capital, would begin to treat with the same force when it had avowed its inability to maintain this advanced position and had retreated towards its ships? Sir Garnet's position, even at the Adansee hills, might in a short time become very critical. With enemies swarming all round him, with a broad river in his rear, with 60 to 70 miles of difficult country, between the Prah and Cape Coast Castle, inhabited by cowardly or treacherous natives, and with absolutely no reinforcements to call to his aid, what course was there open to the British General except to continue his retreat? According to the *Times'* correspondent, no reliance could be placed on the constancy of the natives even in our own territory. "The native population here," he writes, "have from the beginning taken the "keenest interest in the war, and although the "natives of Sierra Leone, especially the edu-"cated and well-to-do classes, are thoroughly "loyal and well-disposed to England, still, "throughout the entire course of the war, a "strong under current of feeling in favour of "the Ashantees has prevailed among the negro "population. This is caused by their sympathy "for a race of their own colour, and by a feeling "of pride that an uncivilized negro race, with "every disadvantage of weapons, has been able "to offer so stout a resistance to our arms." It is obvious that this natural feeling of sympathy with the Ashantees, which even found expression in the leading paper of the colony of Sierra Leone, will be intensified by what cannot but be regarded as a serious reverse to our arms; and, if Sir G. Wolseley tarries long beyond the Prah, it is not impossible that the expedition may end disastrously.

We can unfortunately put no faith in the report received at the Colonial office from Mr. Goldsworthy, that the Ashantee King was a prisoner in the British camp. Mr. Goldsworthy, who by the way won his commission in the Indian mutiny, in which he served as one of the Volunteer cavalry that accompanied Havelock to Lucknow, was attached to the Honssas under Colonel Glover, who had a distinct line of operations entrusted to them at some distance to the eastwards of the advance of Sir G. Wolseley's column; and it is, therefore, probable that the story of the King's capture was only a rumour that had reached Colonel Glover's camp. Mr. Goldsworthy's despatch, too, is dated the 8th, and Sir G. Wolseley's the 9th, of February, so that, as the General says nothing about the reported capture, the story must be discredited. With the King in his power, Sir Garnet might be able to impose terms of peace on the Ashantee Chiefs; but, unless he has secured such a hostage, we fear his military successes must be barren of results. He neither has force enough at his command to remain far from his ships, nor will the climate allow active operations to be prolonged much beyond the present date, for the rains sometimes begin in March, and always, we believe, by the middle of April. If the British General could count upon being reinforced within a reasonable time, he might no doubt succeed in holding his own against any attacks of the Ashantees; but the campaigning season will be over before fresh troops can reach the Gold Coast from England, and it seems therefore not unlikely that Sir Garnet will continue his retreat, and that a stronger expedition will have to be despatched to Coomassie after the rains. This lamentable issue of a campaign against a foe whom English statesmen chose to despise is the most damaging blow that has been struck of late years at the prestige of the English Empire; and it is the natural consequence of the carelessness about foreign affairs of a Ministry which thought of nothing but great measures of legislation at home. A miserably inadequate force was sent out to the Gold Coast after delays which gave the Ashantees confidence in their own strength, and now the work has all to be done over again at probably ten times what it would have cost had it been done thoroughly in the first instance. When one sees how apt men in power in these days are to treat their public responsibility lightly because they know that, so far as they are personally concerned, no further harm can happen to them than removal from office, one cannot but feel that it would be a good thing to impeach a Minister as a criminal now and then, *pour encourager les autres.*

IN commenting, three weeks ago, on the telegraphic summary of Mr. Disraeli's remarks about the inexpediency of employing the labour test in the relief of the famine in Bengal, we ventured to express the opinion that the Conservative leader could not have read Lord Northbrook's despatches, in which it was distinctly stated, long before the famine began, that the policy of the Government of India would be to provide the labouring and able-bodied class of the population with work, and to give relief to persons unaccustomed to and unfit for physical labour without exacting work from them in return. The correctness of our conjecture is verified by the full report of Mr. Disraeli's speech, now before us. It is quite evident to Indian readers of the speech that Mr. Disraeli had not had time to acquaint himself, except very imperfectly, with the nature of the preparations made by the Government of India to avert the famine. He speaks in the kindliest and most appreciative way of Lord Northbrook, but he manifestly distrusts the Viceregal policy, and his distrust is as clearly founded on a misconception of the real state of affairs. The papers brought by the mail, however, show how Mr. Disraeli came to be misled into making the distinct misstatement that "women of high caste" were "obliged to "go to the public works in order to do "that which they never did in their lives "before, labour to obtain sustenance." The speech in which this sentence occurs was delivered at Buckingham on Tuesday, the 10th of February, and on the morning of that very day the *Daily News* had published a special telegram from its own correspondent at Bankipore (Patna), in which the English public was informed, first, that "several deaths had oc-"curred from starvation," and, secondly, that "*hundreds of high caste women" were "to be "seen labouring on the Government works with "common coolies.*" The "Own Correspondent" of the *Daily News* is Mr. Archibald Forbes, whose reputation is a sufficient guarantee that nothing would tempt him to misrepresent what he had seen. But a correspondent new to the country, and having no personal knowledge of the people or ability to talk with them in their own tongue, must necessarily depend chiefly for his facts on information supplied by others; and so we must suppose that Mr. Forbes was told, and believed, the absurd story about the high-caste women which he telegraphed to England, and which misled, first, Mr. Disraeli, and then the whole English public. In the speech of the new Prime Minister it was assumed as a matter of course that *purdah nashin* women,—women whose faces are never seen by strangers and who live a life of helpless dependence on their husbands,—have been forced by starvation and the stern inhumanity of the Government of India to leave the privacy of their homes and to go to the relief works to labour for their livelihood side by side with common coolies. Mr. Disraeli might have reflected that such women would rather die of want at home than submit to the degradation said to have been inflicted upon them. It does not appear from the accounts received from the famine districts that any persons not belonging to the ordinary labouring class have yet been engaged on the relief works. This class includes, of course, a very large proportion of women—some of them of higher caste than others—who are, like the men, simply common coolies, and to whom it is quite right to apply the labour test. But the class of women of whom Mr. Disraeli speaks will, if they should need relief, have it brought to their homes.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FROM the weekly report by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Akolah, Berar, for the week ending the 26th February, we take the following particulars. The total exports of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and Berars for the week ending 28th February 1874 were—19,318 full pressed bales; 20 half pressed bales; and 1,750 docras. The total exports up to 28th February 1874 were 1,35,403 bales—viz., 1,31,691 full-pressed bales, 950 half pressed do., and 8,286 docras (or 2,762 bales.) The total exports up to 28th February 1873 were 1,04,863 bales, viz., 82,412 full pressed bales, 15,100 half pressed bales, and 22,053 docras (7,351 bales.) The total exports up to 28th February 1872 were 1,18,687 bales, viz., 90,803 full-pressed bales, 21,133 half-pressed bales, and 20,253 docras (or 6,751 bales.) From the weekly report of information from the cotton districts regarding the weather and crops, prepared by Mr. Melville, general manager for the Mofussil Company, we make the following extracts :—

Broach, 5th March.—Owing to the holidays, very little kupas came into the market during the past week, and dealers in consequence were unwilling to sell at current prices, though these were invariably about Rs. 3 in excess of the best limits from Bombay. More business has been done along the line

R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Grenadier Guards, the following Ensigns and Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, dated 28th October, 1871 :—

Thomas Wood.
Eyre Macdonnell Stewart Crabbe.
Robert Leigh Pemberton.
James Fraser.

The Honourable Frederick William Stopford.

The Hon. Granville Roper Cl-m at George Carington.

Henry Chalmer Smith.

Coldstream Guards, The following Ensigns and Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, dated 28th October, 1871 :—

Verney John Dawson.
The Honourable Eustace Henry Dawnay.
The Honourable Henry Power D'Arcies Stanley Monck.

Scots Fusilier Guards, The following Ensigns and Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, dated 28th October, 1871 :—

Francis D. Astley.
The Honourable North de Calgny Fairnpple.
William Augustus Home-Drummond-Moray.

1st Foot, Captain Charles B. Steer retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1874.

7th Foot, The transfer of Captain William Horace Wilson from the 57th Foot, which was notified in the Gazette of the 20th January, 1874, is cancelled. Dated 14th February, 1874.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Beauchamp St. John retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 14th February, 1874.

7th Foot, Lieutenant William Mogg Rolph to be Captain, vice J Tennyson, retired. Dated 24th January, 1874.

18th Foot, Captain John Boddington Jackson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1874.

20th Foot, Lieutenant Stewart Abercrombie Wroughton to be Captain, vice F. W. Barlow, retired. Dated 4th February, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Godfrey Fox Webster to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1874.

12th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Bailey to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1873.

31st Foot, Lieutenant Henry William Bateman to be Captain, vice John Michael Bradley Wood, deceased. Dated 26th January, 1874.

33th Foot, Captain Arthur William Barron retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1874.

41st Foot, Captain Andrew Hugh Fletcher Campbell, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. H. Kelly, who exchanges. Dated 2nd January, 1874.

Sergeant-Major Walter Frederic Theodore Parreidt, from the 23rd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice H. M. Temple transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 14th February, 1874.

42nd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Edward Parker Campbell, to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th December, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 17th January, 1872.

52nd Foot, Captain William Augustus Frederick Blakeney retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1874.

56th Foot, Captain Harvey Hamilton Kelly, from the 41st Foot, to be Captain, vice A. H. F. Campbell, who exchanges. Dated 2nd January, 1874.

70th Foot, Captain Henry Watts Russell de Coetlogon, from the 105th Foot, to be Captain, vice Norman Huskisson, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1874.

81st Foot, Lieutenant Charles Edward Sawyer to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant M. S. Wynne, promoted. Dated 24th December, 1873.

85th Foot, Lieutenant the Honourable Edward Alexander Holmes A'Court to be Captain, vice Henry Payne Hurford, deceased. Dated 21st November 1873.

Lieutenant Duncan Alexander Allan Macpherson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 14th February, 1874.

91st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant George Blakemore Robbins to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th November, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 3rd February, 1872.

93rd Foot, Lieutenant Frederick William Welch to be Captain, vice FitzRoy McPherson, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant 1st Administrative Battalion Inverness-shire Volunteers. Dated 10th January, 1874.

Lieutenant Charles Semple retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1874.

96th Foot, Captain John Whitty retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1874.

99th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant George Charles Jeffreyes Johnson to be Lieutenant, dated 12th February, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear dated 3rd February 1873.

105th Foot, Captain Norman Huskisson, from the 70th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hon. W. R. De Coetlogon, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1874.

106th Foot, Lieutenant Edmund Rogers Coker to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant William Ainsworth, who resigns that appointment. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Montagu Brook Wilbraham Taylor to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant C. V. Eccles, promoted. Dated 14th November, 1873.

Medical Department, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Charles Smith, upon half-pay, resigns his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1873.

Veterinary Department, Veterinary Surgeon John Herbert Cox, from the Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Walter Boulton Spooner, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon on probation, in succession to Acting Veterinary-Surgeon H. Batchelor, promoted. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Chaplain's Department, Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Reverend John Milne, M. A., to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 1st January, 1874.

The Reverend James Bellerd to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 2nd January, 1873, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

Army Schools, The following Schoolmasters to be Sub-Inspectors :—

Enoch Shipman, from the 92nd Foot. Dated 14th February, 1874.

George T. Rice, from the Cavalry Depôt. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Samuel Goadby, from the Royal Horse Artillery. Dated 14th February, 1874.

Thomas C. Sherwood, from the Palaveram Depôt, Madras. Dated 14th February, 1874.

James Cartwright, from the 60th Foot. Dated 14th February 1874.

Alfred Wolfe, from the Military Depot, Kirbee. Dated 14th February, 1874.

BREVET.

The promotion conferred upon Paymaster G. W. Vesey 4th Hussars, from the 5th December, 1873, is to the honorary rank of Major, and not as stated in Gazette of the 3rd instant.

In continuation of the promotions consequent on the death on 6th January, 1874, of General W. L. L. F., Lord de Ros, Colonel of the 4th Hussars :—

Captain Alfred John Ford, 1st Foot (who retired upon half-pay on 4th February, 1874,) to be Major. Dated 7th January, 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 25th January, 1874, of Lieutenant-General Henry John French, Colonel of the 80th Foot :—

To have the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General William Chambre, Major, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 26th January, 1874.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur C. Legge, Captain, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 26th January, 1874; and

Major-General Melville Dalyell, Major, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 26th January, 1874.

Major-General James Creagh, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 26th January, 1874

Brevet Colonel Robert Pratt, C. B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 26th January, 1874.

Major Charles Denison Pedder, half-pay, late 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th January, 1874.

Captain James Fielding Sweeney, half-pay, late 83rd Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 26th January, 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain G. H. Shuttleworth, from half-pay, late 15th Foot, to be Paymaster for Army Services. Dated 17th November, 1873.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 13TH FEBRUARY.

My last letter, written hurriedly when the result of some of the metropolitan elections had not been officially made known, contained one or two inevitable mistakes. The chief of these is that Mr. Goschen was not thrown out after all: he was returned, it was announced after 7 o'clock P.M., but under the three Conservatives, who had large majorities, while Alderman Lawrence and Baron Rothschild were thrown out. Friday was indeed a day of gloom for the last two gentlemen; for, about the same time when the result of the poll was communicated, one heard of the death of a favourite sister, and the other of the death of a favourite brother. In two other respects matters were not quite so bad as I feared; the Conservative was not returned at Lambeth or Finsbury, though each polled a formidable minority. But we have nothing to boast of. It is disaster crushing and irremediable. The most pitiful thing of all is to see that the Liberal journals express great surprise at the result. I own that I never felt such contempt for average journalism as after reading articles in the *Times*, *Saturday Review*, and *Spectator*, which show that the writers were actually at one period silly enough to suppose that Mr. Gladstone had a chance of obtaining a large majority. What the party and its hangers-on can have been about to be so smitten with judicial blindness I cannot imagine, for the signs have been as strong as it was possible to be for the last two years that the country was opposed to the present Government, and nothing has lately occurred to modify the situation except the clumsily offered bribe of a repeal of the Income-tax. I therefore need not trouble you with an analysis of the homilies that are now addressed by their mistaken advisers and guides to the party who have lost so completely the game and the prizes. But, as to the causes, one thing is clear: they were both numerous and complicated. The Liberals were victims of a multitude of influences actively and passively hostile. To the former belong such characteristics as the antagonism of the publicans, the Civil Service, the Army officers, and other classes either assailed or threatened in matters affecting their personal interests; to the latter the estrangement of the Dissenters and of large numbers of the middle class who were tired of perpetual changes, and dreaded possible assaults on the rights of property. Moreover, as I previously pointed out, all the crotchets were on the Liberal side, and, as if their foes were not numerous enough they took so diligently quarrelling among themselves on subsidiary topics and side issues. The Permissive Bill craze was one of the leading points of division, and, as if the loss of a seat were not enough, the very candidates who in these cases spoiled the chance of their party have ostentatiously come forward to announce that they will resume their candidature on a future occasion when they hope to succeed. In the Conservative ranks crotchets are sternly suppressed, and until Liberals have acquired equal self-abnegation they must lay their account with failure before the constituencies. Again, take the case of the Dissenters. They have not generally endangered the triumph of Liberalism by any devotion to crotchets—quite the contrary: they have rather held their distinctive principles in the background. Lately they advocated these views because they had been assailed, as they thought, by their own political friends; and what is the consequence? You hear the party-managers complaining of Nonconformists as if they had committed an unpardonable sin in supporting their own spirit, and there is not a whisper yet of any attempt to win them over, although it is now admitted, even by the *Times*, that they were right in their main contention and that the 25th clause will have to be repealed. The favourite mode of alluding to the Noncons. is by some epithet such as "those d—d Dissenters," or "those d—d Disestablishment" men, as if Disestablishment had not been the war-cry of the Liberals at the last general election! Now this is an illustration of the way in which the elections have been lost. Mr. Gladstone might have brought in a proposal to settle the 25th clause controversy last Session if he had only shaken off his besetting High Churchism so far as to try to enter into the feelings of the Dissenters, but he would not embrace the chance, and left it to Mr. Forster still further to widen the breach. If now any amendment is introduced it will be by the Conservatives, who will thus earn the gratitude of the Dissenters. With quarrels among the rank and file, and a want of common sense among the leaders, what wonder that defeat ensued?

However, croaking is now a waste of time; let us rather think of the future. I have alluded to the possibility of the Conservatives amending the 25th clause in the teeth of a speech by Mr. Disraeli at Buckingham on Tuesday, in which he defended the clause and declared that no compromise is possible. As this speech showed that the Right Honourable Benjamin has not quite mastered either the principles or details of the Education Act, I prefer passing his remarks by as unimportant and as not likely to have much effect on the issue. The question will be decided by other men, and Mr. Disraeli may find himself obliged to educate his party as well as himself on the matter. The real determiner of the controversy will probably be the new Vice President of the Council, and we are curious to know who he is to be. Speculations as to the *personnel* of the new Conservative Ministry are rife, and I give you some of them. The Vice-President of the Council then, it is believed, will be Mr. W. H. Smith, the senior member for Westminster, and the eminent newsman of the Strand. Mr. Smith is a leading member of the London School Board, and has distinguished himself by his conciliatory course on this very point. In fact it was mainly by his influence over the Church party in the Board that a middle course was taken by which large educational results were achieved and the 25th clause rendered practically inoperative. Now, if he is Vice-President, it may be safely predicted that he will not allow himself to be worried out of his life for such an obstacle by Parliamentary debates.

To your readers, however, a more important question is the future Secretary for India. At this moment the choice appears to lie between the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. The former is first favourite with the public here, as it is believed that his eager intellect and resolute will are more likely to cope with the emergencies of the Bengal famine than any other leading member of the Conservative party. But then there is that old obstacle, his dislike to Mr. Disraeli, still in full force, and, although Lord Derby has married his step-mother and is on excellent terms with Mr. Disraeli, the Marquis is not the man to let that over-ride political considerations. On him, however, at this moment depends mainly the structure of the new Ministry. With him it is understood goes Lord Carnarvon, and so valuable is their adhesion thought that the report has been industriously circulated that Lord Derby, not Mr. Disraeli, will be summoned to form a Government, the assumption being that the two recalcitrant Peers would take office in a Cabinet which took its policy from him, though they would hold aloof from Mr. Disraeli. In that event it is believed Mr. Disraeli would be Foreign Secretary. I utterly discredit these stories. Disraeli, and no one else, will again be Prime Minister, and if the two Peers do not like him they will have to remain independent and unattached. Should Lord Salisbury not be secured India would fall to Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer is then given—by rumour—to Mr. Hubbard, the new member for the City. In the other event it is thought Sir Stafford will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward Hunt, the last occupant of the post, not being considered quite strong enough for it. Mr. Gathorne Hardy would be Home Secretary; the Duke of Richmond, War Minister; and the Secretary of that Department would be Mr. Frederick Stanley, Lord Derby's brother. The Lord Chancellor of course is Lord Cairns. For such offices as President of the Board of Trade, Post Master General, Chief Commissioner of Works, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Under-Secretaries, the distribution is less certain, but the coming men include your late Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Cross, Sir Michael Beach, Sir Richard Baggallay, and, if he can get a seat, Mr. Giffard. Sir John Pakington, as you know, has lost his seat, but his party will have to do something for him. Nothing, however, is really settled at the time I write, for all depends on the preliminary point when Mr. Gladstone will resign. The *Times* and, as a matter of course, the Conservative press want him to resign at once; he and his colleagues are now hesitating and want to find out what "the party" thinks. My impression is that he will resign about the middle of next week, that Mr. Disraeli will then be sent for, that Parliament will assemble on the 5th March with a Ministry fully formed, that the writs will be moved for the re-election of the Ministers at once, and that Paliament may manage to sit for a few days before the Easter Recess to pass some of the Estimates and decide on a few of the more urgent measures, such as those for the relief of the Indian famine. For the remainder of the Session, that is, the interval between April and July, not much is to be expected. Mr. Disraeli has the excellent excuse that the dissolution took him unawares, and that he has not had time to mature a policy. So he will do little this year and trust to the chapter of accidents for the one following.

But already the proximate Prime Minister has thrown out one hint which has given rise to very mixed feelings on the part of the tax-payer. In a speech at Buckingham on Tuesday, Mr Disraeli alluded to the speculative surplus of which we had all been talking and which we were all dividing in advance, and he said that when he looked at the position of Bengal he thought we might do better than devote all the surplus to our own aggrandisement, and that there were other claimants who certainly deserved to be considered with a view to sharing its benefits. In other words, Mr. Disraeli, instead of repealing the Income-tax, will prolong it for the benefit of the Bengalees. This is just one of those specimens of cheap and spurious philanthropy which are apt to impose upon short-sighted people here, and accordingly the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which becomes more benevolent in theory as it gets more malignant in practice, supports the notion with an enthusiasm paralleled by no other paper but the grandmotherly *Standard*. In reality, however, it means nothing. The so-called surplus is, as Mr. Disraeli says, speculative. It is not the realised surplus of the year ending next month, and therefore to get any funds from the exchequer for India the balances of this year would have to be drawn upon in the faith that next year we may repay the amount—as we have done the Alabama indemnity—out of the surplus then accruing. Suppose it should not accrue, we shall, after bearing our full Income-tax, be landed in a deficiency. Such a prospect will not give popularity on nearer acquaintance, and accordingly Mr. Disraeli's hint has awakened no sympathetic response. If the Indian Government wants money let it borrow at 4 per cent., but whatever English surplus there may be belongs to the people of England who have contributed to make it up. Moreover, the proposal to subsidize the Indian treasury—for that is what it would amount to—is regarded with great jealousy here. If we once begin, where are we to stop? Where there is an annual deficit the precedent will prove tempting. Added to this there is a feeling that any such course if taken will come too late for practical use. If Lord Northbrook and his advisers have not already done all they can in the way of buying rice and arranging transport, how will the announcement a fortnight hence, that two or three millions of the total cost will be borne by the Imperial Treasury improve matters? Lord Northbrook, I am told here, has had the most ample powers to do anything he pleased, and, if he has not bought enough of "rice," it is not tenderness for the treasury that has restrained him.

The attempt to render help by means of a private subscription list has been at the twelfth hour commenced under the auspices of Lord Mayor Lusk. I much fear it will now prove a conspicuous failure, the *coup de grace* being in fact given by Mr. Disraeli's hint that the national exchequer may be drawn upon. The subscriptions to this date amount to a few hundreds of pounds only over and above £1,000 given by the Corporation yesterday: it arouses no enthusiasm, and does not attract one-tenth the notice that the Church of England revival services under the name of the "Mission Week" are exciting. The latter have proved a great success, so far as regards the attendance of the neglected classes. Whether the effects will be permanent time alone can show, as time alone can reveal the possible elements of mischief.

Business has improved a little. The Board of Trade returns, however, show a renewed falling off, the value of the exports last month being £19,472,467 against £20,298,547 in January 1873. The export to Bombay of cotton yarn was 799,400 lbs. against 425,860lbs. in January last year; of cotton manufactures it was 35,786,400 yards against 21,757,700 yards. The import of cotton from India was 242,707 cwt. against 77,083 cwts. in January 1873.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, LOWER BENGAL, 5TH MARCH.

As the train entered the famine-stricken districts we began of course to look anxiously for some outward and visible signs of the terrible calamity which is popularly supposed to be overhanging the land. But no such signs were to be seen. On the right hand and on the left, as far as eye could reach, the broad flat plain of Bengal, like one huge garden smiles—miles upon miles of waving crops and successful cultivation—in very truth a land flowing with milk and honey. Again and again we asked ourselves, "Are these the famine districts?" and again and again the map of the newspaper reports answered "Yes!" On through Patna, on through Bhaugulpore, the same luxury of plenty, the same total absence of anything like the appearance of want. Every village had its well-stocked granary, while every nook and every corner was under cultivation. As we neared the Ganges, the crops appeared to grow fuller and richer, the cultivation more dense and more fruitful. Wherever the famine may be it is certainly not visible from the line of railway! And yet, as we approached each station, there were certain signs that something was wrong or expected to be wrong in the land. At Patna there were huge piles of bags filled with grain, and nearly every station had something of the appearance of a granary. The grain bags are very badly sewn together and the waste of grain is somewhat startling. At several stations we observed hillocks of wasted grain. The machinery Government have put in motion for carrying the grain into the interior (where we must presume it is wanted), is certainly not visible to the naked eye of the uninitiated. To the ordinary observer it appears as if the grain had somehow drifted to the railway stations and intended to stay there. If, however, there is really a famine in the land, it is to be hoped that Government will take vigorous steps to improve their transport system. We hear that they have called military and civilians from Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. P. to assist in this duty. And what do the railway natives themselves say about the famine? Why, they scarcely know anything about it. They fully recognise the fact that rice is a little dearer than it used to be; but, as for actual want, they never dream of it. One intelligent Baboo told us that he heard there was a famine *expected* "out there"—waving his hand in a dim uncertain way towards the north—but that he knew nothing about it; the grain at the station, he said, belonged to Government and was to be "kept till called for." A gentleman from the Punjab told us that all the stations from Lahore southwards are crowded with grain, and that it is actually becoming bad from the time it has been kept and exposed. This may account for the complaints which have been made about the quality of grain received from the Punjab. Sir R. Temple is on the move again, and was expected at Bhaugulpore yesterday. A number of N. W. P. and Punjab Civilians have arrived here and are being sent out into the districts to take charge of famine relief circles. We hear from Moorshedabad that the famine there, which the district officers saw some reason to fear a short time ago, has been averted. The crop turns out to be a very fair six-anna one. On the whole, so far as our first impressions have gone, it would see mthat Government, remembering the fearful lesson of Orissa, are determined at whatever cost to be fore-armed for this famine. Great waste there will undoubtedly be, and the State will be called upon to feed and fatten a number of paupers who in ordinary years would be left to the charity of their neighbours. The exact financial and political economic results of such an experiment must be a mystery to all, but the issue of the Bengal famine and the ultimate effects of the interference of a paternal Government will be awaited with no little interest. In the meantime—come famine, come no famine—some small famine, come great famine—it will be long before the Bengal rural population will recover the prospective shock of the *expected* calamity. These are our *first* impressions.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CHANDNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 15th ultimo as to the collision near Chandnee between a special troop train and a goods train on the 14th February, I beg now to say that the station master at Burhanpore has been tried under section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, and convicted. He is sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, one month of the time to be in solitary confinement.

The evidence showed that the station master made out and signed a "line clear" report authorizing the down goods train to proceed from Burhanpore to Chandnee; and then, more than twenty minutes after the goods train had actually left Burhanpore, he gave another "line clear" for the up troop train to come on from Chandnee towards Barhanpore, and thus caused the accident.

All of the staff with both trains were steady respectable men. They all knew their work perfectly well, and they appear to have done it. They had all of them been off duty for more than fifteen hours, some of them for more than twenty hours, when they started with the two trains respectively.

The station master had been eleven years in the Company's service, and had been station master at Burhanpoor since April 1868. He was therefore quite conversant with the duties of the position, and he was quite competent to perform them. He had an excellent character during the whole time of his service.

Near to the spot where the accident occurred there is a [illegible] trains coming from opposite directions on a line of eleven hundred curves; and, therefore, the two was running at full speed each other when about hour, down a gradient of 1 in 150, towards the bridge, close to which the collision took place, and the goods train was descending towards the point, ling at from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour. On those gradients, and with only [illegible] between them, nothing that could be done reduce the speed of either train to any appreciable extent. All they could do was done by the men in charge of both trains.

The line at that part is worked upon the "line clear" report system adopted on many railways in India.

Until we are able to dispense with any reliance upon imperfect human nature, in working the railway, we shall never be free from the risk and the consequences of such mistakes.—Yours truly,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 7th March.

CORRECTIONS,—BOMBAY RACES 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to inform you that Ranger won Champagne Stakes, *not* Baronet; that Delawar won the Derby, Kingfisher (late Bin Nissar) being 2nd.

6th March. CORRECT CARD.

THE CEYLON RETROSPECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Veritas" makes use of the columns of your contemporary to refute a statement made by your correspondent "Poonambalam Chetty," touching the Colonial career of our present Governor. "Poonambalam Chetty," evidently a Ceylonese will, I daresay, know how best to meet the revelation. I have neither the time nor, I confess, the freshness of memory at this moment to deal with the distant past which "Veritas," apparently under inspiration from the best sources, so glibly narrates. But the name "Poonambalam Chetty" has recalled to my mind certain incidents at or about the time of Lord Torrington's recall, which if they did not result in Mr. (now Sir) Philip Wodehouse's recall certainly placed him, unless my memory greatly fails me, in no enviable position with the Home authorities.

7th March. RAMENADEN.

THE POLICE AND THE ABDOOL RAHIMON STREET RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day I notice a letter purporting to be signed by a number of Parsee and other inhabitants of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street contradicting my statement on oath, that the Commissioner with the reinforcement of police from his office, myself included, were at the scene of the riot there on Friday the 13th ultimo at about half-past 1 o'clock and that the riot was suppressed and the prisoners in custody before 2 o'clock. I beg, therefore, to be permitted to state, that I am in a position to prove by the thoroughly disinterested and indisputable testimony of three European gentlemen, who were present and can fix the time that my statement is correct. I may further refer to the deposition on oath of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, one of the sufferers, who has stated, that the riot commenced about 1 o'clock—that he remained about 20 or 25 minutes in his house after the row first began—that he and other inmates of his house then took refuge in an adjoining godown and remained there about an hour and a quarter when he was released by me and returned to his home.

Without noticing the long interval of time which, to my knowledge, elapsed between the dispersion of the mob and the release of Mr. Jejeebhoy from his hiding place, would remark that his evidence shows that peace must have been restored before 2-40 P.M. I may also mention that some time after this gentleman's return to his house Mr. Souter, with a party of sowars behind him, rode down the street on his way to the Chuckla, and a number of Parsees, probably drawn from their places of concealment by the clattering of the horses' feet, suddenly presented themselves at the upper windows of several of the houses. These poor people may have thought that the police had only just arrived, and the misstatements on this head may have arisen from this wrong impression.

I disclaim all right whatever to the thanks of your correspondents for taking up so many prisoners. The Commissioner himself was present and the police were acting under his orders.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 7th March.

A PROTEST ON BEHALF OF POOR EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How little notice does the community at large take of the life of any single individual who does not, by some means or other, advance his notoriety by the commission of some startling crime or misdemeanour of sufficient importance to secure him free quarters, a bodyguard, and a special corner in the local papers.

Captain Maunsell suffers for years an imaginary or real grievance which he bears about with him, from time to time, making repeated appeals for redress, till, "brooding over his wrongs which had almost driven him mad," he committed the recent assault on the Duke of Cambridge, in order that his case might be brought before the public, and that they might see how his oft-repeated appeals for justice were treated with silent contempt.

Musings of this kind are forced upon me, while I, a solitary European pedestrian, wend my way in the burning sun through the massive crowd of filthy Musulmans who throng the streets of Bhendy Bazaar at all hours of the day.

I am one of the many educated but unfortunate Europeans who, though of quiet and abstemious habits get out of their proper grove, so to speak, and when once out, thinking they can do better in another part of the world, steer their course there, filled with the hope that sobriety and education will procure for them at least a position in life amongst their fellow countrymen equal to that which they resign. Alas! vain hope!

Did they but know that days, weeks, and months must pass, that foot-sore and tired they would visit office after office, department after department, where, on sending in their card with a view to have a few words with the head of the department, the native servant returns with a "Saheb punchta kha manktha"?—or an under-strapper is sent out with your card, "Is this yours?" "Yes." "Well, what is it?" "Can't I see Mr. So and So?" "No; he's busy just now; call again." You call again, but with the same result, till at last the very peon gets suspicious of you, or is put up to it, that you want something from his Saheb, and he himself gives you the "jiwab," or meets you with the lie in his teeth, "Saheb na hai."

I say, did they know this was the reception awaiting them from their fellow country-men, they would think twice before embarking their all in a fruitless journey to India.

Gentlemen in office, with appointments from time to time at their command, should at least act with common courtesy to Englishmen, who, though unfortunate enough to have to apply to them for an appointment out of their office, would meet them on an equal footing, in *any* and *every* respect.

Civility or courteousness costs nothing, and, making every allowance for the number of applicants for the various offices vacant from time to time, I think it should be dealt out by the heads of departments with a more liberal hand.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, I would have felt very much inclined to lay my cane across the shoulders of the head of the department referred to above, who asked the question through his black servant "what I wanted," had he been at that moment within my reach. As it was, I could only leave, with the pent up feelings which I have now given vent to.

Consider my case, Mr. Editor, and say, have I not just cause for complaint?

I have a fair—I think I might say *good* education,—a stainless character, in appearance and manners would pass for a gentleman *in the eyes of one*, of more than *common* abstemious habits, and never so happy as when up to my eyes in business; and, when eagerly seeking to force my way into the moving mass of business life, am treated as a returning wayfarer from the slough of drunkenness and degradation would be!

I have not followed in the wake of the unfortunate Captain above referred to, in laying my grievance before the public; but I won't bind myself down, Mr. Editor, to keep the peace, should you add insult to injury, by consigning this to the waste paper basket. But, trusting that you will give it a place in an early issue, I beg to remain,

CHARLIE THORNHILL.
Bombay, 6th March.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 15TH FEBRUARY.

H. M.'s 17 guns screw corvette Charbydis, 1,506 tons, 400 horse power, Commander T. E. Smith, sailed on the morning of the 19th to China, and on the following morning, precisely at 9-25, corvette Wolverene, of as many guns and as much horse power, Commander H. R. Wratislaw, set sail for home. As the jib filled in and the Wolverene were round, the band of the flagship Glasgow struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and the Wolverene sailed out very prettily, amidst loud cheers from the Glasgow and the Thetis. As her approaching the Residency Flagstaff's side, the band of H. M.'s 105th Regiment played "Auld Lang Syne," the Tars returned three hearty cheers, the ship played "Home, Sweet home," until the

On the [illegible] got out of the harbour.

from Yokohama the French mail packet Amazone, mail steamer arrived. She reported that the P. and O. hama on the 8th Jan. which left Hongkong for Yokohama Hongkong on the 1st broke down and put back to towed to the Kowloon Dock. On the 17th she was (the Madras) sent in a letter to a shaft put in. She on the morning of the 22nd idem the P. and O. Agent outside, and the tug was sent to say that she was Her mails were transferred to the Ore, bring her in. started with them on the 23rd idem which vessel Among other news she stated that H. B. Daylight, screw sloop Rinaldo, 951 tons, 200 horse guns Commander G. Parson, left Hongkong for Aden on 31st, for home on the 20th January, and that H. M.'s double screw, composite 4 guns gun-vessel Teazer, 464 tons, 120 horse power, Commander the Honourable James T. Fitzmaurice, homeward bound, left Foochow on the 12th idem, calling at Amoy.

The Zanzibar mail packet Calcutta arrived on the forenoon of the 23rd, just as the Venetis, homeward bound, left the harbour, so that the Continental mails from Zanzibar were left behind at Aden. The Calcutta, I am told, has this time brought simultaneously the three Cape mails left behind before at Zanzibar. But it appears evident that the fault rests with the Zanzibar Post manager, who had allowed the mails to accumulate. The poor Zanzibarians' complaint is always bitter and constant. The news from Zanzibar is to the effect that the body of Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Dillon is said to have shot himself. I hear that he was suffering from a peculiar disease, in addition to blindness of one eye. His comrade, Lieutenant Murphy, is said to be returning from the interior on account of sickness. Lieutenant Cameron has proceeded to the interior to secure notes and books of Dr. Livingstone's, but nothing as has yet been heard of him since he left.

The Abyssinian railway plant purchased by Alibhoy Goolam Hoosein of Bombay has not been cleared away yet. An engineer named Mr. Robert Ross, who was engaged by Alybhoy's representative, has had to bring an action in the Residency Court, and the following judgment has been delivered :—

Robert Ross, Plaintiff. Alibhoy Goolam Hoosein, Defendant.

JUDGMENT.

It seems to me to be clear enough that plaintiff has finished the work he had to do, and that the defendant wishes to force him to do more than agreed upon. The evidence of the only witness, who is quite independent, is clear and goes to prove the boilers have been properly disconnected. I find for plaintiff, and direct that defendant find him a suitable passage to Bombay in a good steamer within five days from this date, paying him at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem till the date (inclusive) of his arrival at Bombay, and in default of his finding a passage within the given time that he pay to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 2-11 daily until he do so find him a passage suitable, that is until the plaintiff embarks, the payment to commence (if any) from the 29th instant. Costs on defendant Rs. 1-11.

E. V. STACE,
Asst. Political Resident.

Aden, 23rd March.

H. M.'s Indian relief iron transport ship Malabar, 4,173 tons, 700 horse power, Commander T. B. M. Sulivan, arrived on the night of the 25th, and landed the 41st Regiment at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The 105th embarked at 4 o'clock, amidst hearty cheers from their chums on shore. She sails homeward this afternoon.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at our rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..... Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—The people of Ahmedabad have subscribed Rs. 1,500 in aid of the suffering people of Bengal.

THE MOHURRUM AT AHMEDABAD.—The *Samsher Bahadhur* states that the Mohurrum festival at Ahmedabad passed of quietly.

THE DURBAR OF PETHAPUR.—We observe from a vernacular newspaper that some dispute has arisen between the Durbar of Pethapur and his Karbharee.

FOUND DEAD.—An old Hindoo woman named Rutnee, who had been ailing for some time, was found dead in a well at the Marine Lines on Friday night.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at the Alexandra Mills on the Mount Road on Friday amongst some cotton. It was speedily extinguished by the employées of the Mill. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE AHMEDABAD FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—We learn from a mofussil paper that the dispute between the shareholders and the directors of the Ahmedabad Financial Association has been settled amicably.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Four of the Kharwas against whom a warrant was issued at the instance of Mr. John Duffy were arrested on Friday and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee on a charge of assault. They were remanded to jail till the 17th instant.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mr. Gorne, Political Secretary to Government, reported to the police on Friday, that a silver watch, with a gold chain, pencil, and keys attached, was stolen from his table two nights ago. Some of the servants are suspected. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

A GIRL FOUND STRAYING.—A Hindoo girl, aged about six years, was found straying about Bhendy Bazaar road on Friday, and taken care of by the police at the Omercarry chowkey. As no person came forward to claim the girl, she was sent up before the Police Commissioner on Saturday morning.

THE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.—The Gujerathee dailies announce that the leading members of the Parsee community have earnestly undertaken to devise means to communicate the whole case of the Mahomedan riots in its proper light to the proper authorities. A meeting of some of the Parsee Seths was held on Friday afternoon at "Mazagon Castle" for this purpose.

THE MOHURRUM AT UNKLESHWUR.—The *Deshi Mitra* states that during the Mohurrum a Mussulman was arrested at Unkleshwur for creating a disturbance. A Mahomedan havildar of police went up to his superior officer and told him to release the man at once, otherwise the whole lot of Mussulmans would create a disturbance. The havildar was at once taken into custody.

MAHOMEDAN ROW AT THE SUNKESHWUR TABOOTS.—We learn from a letter from Sunkeshwur, which is situated about thirty-five miles from Belgaum, that a serious disturbance had taken place there amongst the Mahomedans, on the 28th ultimo, which ensued in a street fight, and that several Mussulmans have been wounded in the affray; consequently the immersion of the tabouts did not take place at that station.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MARIA AND CHRISTIANA VIEGAS GIRLS' SCHOOL LOWER MAHIM.—This institution was opened on Monday last. The chief founder of the institution is Mr. Amador Viegas. The institution is conducted by the Religious Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, and is located in the house belonging to the Rev. Father Braz Fernandes. The inauguration ceremony took place at 8 A.M., when a good number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The Rev. Fr. Braz Fernandes presided on the occasion. After his address was finished 22 girls were presented to the Lady Superior as pupils of the institution. Most of those who were present congratulated Mr. Viegas upon his undertaking, and the company soon afterwards separated.

THE BOOK OF MR. JALBHOY.—The *Rast Goftar* learns from a reliable source that before the commencement of the Mahomedan riots, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, had addressed letters

THE PORT TRUSTEES' BUDGET—THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

From the proceedings of the Bombay Port Trustees of the 5th inst. we make the following extracts :—

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 26th February, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by the Bombay Government to the Government of India, pointing out that the instructions of the latter Government to proceed with the Elphinstone Dock and agreeing to advance the necessary funds are framed so as to make it incumbent on the Port Trust to increase their wharfage and other dues if the special dock rates of Rs. 1-4 on goods and 4 annas on tonnage do not suffice to meet the interest on the cost of constructing the dock, and requesting that the interest be secured on the dock revenues alone.

Submitted the following draft letter on the subject :—

To the Secretary to Government, Marine Department.

Sir,—With reference to the letter No. 272 of the 23rd February, from the Secretary to Government to the Secretary to the Government of India, I am directed by the Trustees to observe (in case any doubt should hereafter arise) that they reserve the right to charge the same wharfage fees at the docks as are charged at the other wharves—otherwise a serious loss of revenue would arise, as it is to be anticipated that a large portion of the trade will be diverted to the docks. The special dock dues on goods and shipping will be independent of the wharfage fee. The calculations regarding revenue have been made on this supposition.

Resolution—The draft letter is approved of.

Read letter No 273, dated 23rd February, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, copy of which has also been furnished by the Secretary to Government, Marine Department. It advocates that Government should resume the Elphinstone land estate at cost price, and that Government should be authorised to appoint a committee, to be composed of mercantile gentlemen, naval officers, and engineers, to enquire into the relative merits of the Elphinstone and Mody Bay estates on the site of a dock.

It is proposed that the Government should meet the actual deficit of the past year and the anticipated deficit of the coming year, and the impossibility of further taxing the depressed trade of the port, Government be urgently requested to take over the land estate purchased with the Elphinstone property at its cost, leaving the Trustees the harbour and the bunder properties, which alone would legitimately fall to the care of the Port Trust.

It was proposed as an amendment by the Chairman, that in submitting to Government their Budget for 1874-75, the Trustees beg to intimate that they have read with satisfaction that portion of letter No. 273 of 23rd February from the Secretary to Government to the Secretary to the Government of India, which proposes to relieve them of the Elphinstone land estate, as it shows an intention on the part of Government to lessen the liabilities of the Port Trust. They desire, however, to point out that the dock estate could not be worked satisfactorily without that portion of the land estate which extends to the Frere Road.

The affairs of the land and dock estate are at present ultimately connected, and were the properties divided some complications might ensue. The tolls which the Trustees impose on the dock estate are subject to the control of His Excellency in Council, and were Government to be possessed of a large area in rear of the wharves their interests might be at variance with those of the Port Trust, and questions of considerable difficulty might arise.

Importers of timber, iron, hay, &c., in renting land, look both to the probable cost of wharfage dues and ground rent before concluding their bargain.

Government might charge rent for land so high as to compel the Trustees to lower their tolls in order to induce importers to frequent the wharves, or, on the other hand, Government might consider that the wharfage tolls were so high that owners of goods were deterred from taking up land. The Trustees, therefore, while offering no opposition to a proposal which would tend to place them in a more favourable position, submit for consideration the alternative of affording a direct relief to the Port Trust by remitting a portion of their debt and allowing the Elphinstone land estate to remain in their possession.

There can be no doubt the Trustees believe that the land and dock estate would for many years to come be best placed under one management.

Resolution—The amendment proposed by the Chairman is agreed to.

Read telegram dated 2nd March, from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, forwarded by the Secretary to Government, Marine Department. It is as follows :—"What sum will be required next year for expenditure on Port Trust docks?"

Submitted the Officiating Chief Engineer's estimate. It is that 3 lacs will be required for work done in Bombay and one lac on account of defective arches in England—in all four lacs, exclusive of establishment.

Resolution—A supplemental estimate, amounting to five lacs of rupees, should be sent to Government.

Read Government Resolution No. 258, dated 23rd February, forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India, dated 4th February, sanctioning the advance of three and a half lacs to the Trustees, to be applied to capital purposes only and to the completion of the several works for which it is required. This is with reference to the Trustees' Budget for 1873-74, which showed a balance of Rs. 3,53,681 to be required on capital account.

Read two draft letters which have been approved by the Finance Committee. The one requests Government to permit a fair share of that portion of the engineering staff, debited to capital since the formation of the Port Trust, to be charged to the capital account of the docks; and the other points out that a larger sum than 3½ lacs is required to complete the unfinished works mentioned in the Budget of 1873-74.

Resolution—The draft letter regarding the transfer of a portion of the engineering staff to the account for "construction of docks" is approved of.

The works entered in 1873-74 Budget should, meantime, be gone on with, and the necessary explanation regarding the amount required should be made by the Chairman in consultation with the Finance Committee.

Read letter dated 14th February, from the Commissioner of Customs, requesting that a gate house be erected by the Trustees at Mody Bunder for the accommodation of Customs staff.

Read report by the Officiating Chief Engineer, stating that the Traffic and the Customs staff will each require a room 10 feet square and an open space of the same size, and that the cost of providing the same will be Rs. 2,000. His status that the amount should be a charge against the item "preparing Mody Bunder for traffic."

Resolution—Sanctioned.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The schooner Mahi, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo.

The ship Cavour, 1,319 tons, Captain L. Evans, will sail to-day for New York, with a cargo of 34,231 cwts. linseed.

The ship Norah Greame, 1,001 tons, Captain J. Cope, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 9,325 bales cotton.

The s.s. Borrodale, 990 tons, Captain W. Davis sailed on Saturday for Malta and Marseilles via the Canal with a general cargo.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed on Satutday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and forty-two deck passengers.

The s.s. City of Carthage arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday from Liverpool via the Canal with the following passengers :—Miss Stevenson, Messrs. E. Young, C. Ponder, T. Walsh, and Dr. H. Ward.

The s.s. Redewater, 922 tons, Captain W. Richards, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff (January 23), calling at Port Said and Aden, via the Canal, in a ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s.s. China arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday from Hongkong with the following passengers :—Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. M. J. Moses, Mrs. Barker, Mr. Smith, Mr. Elderton, Mrs. D. Demetrius, Mr. G. Derrick Rev. J. Endrisz and son, Mr. R. J. Elias and servant, Master McIntyre, Mr. J. Ar. Solomon, Mr. M. Ally, Mr. Tolatee, and 47 deck.

The P. & O. Co.'s. s.s. China, 1,348 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Aden and Suez, brought English mail and the following cargo :—971 boxes silver, 6 boxes specie, 152 packages parcels, 235 packages merchandize, 979 pigs lead, 50 cases copper, 15 cases and 4 casks wine, and 12 packages stores.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Casbmere, 676 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed on Saturday for the Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Rev. and Mrs. C. Walford, Lt. and Mrs. H. B. Ternan and three children, Lt. and Mrs. J. C. M. Pigott and three children, Lt. Cullen and two servants, Capt. C. V. Oliver and two servants, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell. For Carwar—Surg. Goldsmith. For Mangalore—Mr. A. Tulloch. For Beypore—Col. and Mrs. Baugh and Miss Baugh. For Cochin—Mr. A. Amman. For different ports—Twenty deck passengers.

The P. & O. s.s. Peshawar from Southampton via the Suez Canal arrived in Madras roads on Wednesday morning with the following passengers :—

From Southampton to Madras,—Messrs. Kolle, L. G. Arbuthnot, and J. Cameron.

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Plowden and child, Messrs. S. Turner and A.W. Rendell, Major H.R.Osborne, Captain and Mrs. Hawes, two Misses Hawes, and Messrs. W. Butler, W. Lowe, and Mrs. West and 3 infants, Messrs. J. Dawson, J. Wright, J. Bennet, and F. A. Dibble, Miss White, Major J. Morlie, Mesdames Wilson and Lamb and infant and Miss Lamb

From Venice to Calcutta.—Capt. Carter, and Mr. Grouseiller.

From Brindisi to Calcutta.—Mrs. Behrends.

From Suez to Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Pogson.

From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mr. R. Thompson, and Mrs. Mills and infant.

HIGH COURT.—9TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mancooverbai, widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, and Dallas and Lynch.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, v Morarjee Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

521-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Shri Roopaliba, widow, &c., v The Secretary of State for India in Council —C. Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

309-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Hassambhoy Thavur—Jefferson & Payne. —Part heard.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrevullubdass Cullandas v Punnalall Poonumchund and another —Shamrao Pandoorung.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrevullubdass Cullandas v Punnalall Poonumchund and another —Shamrao Pandoorung.

759-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurrumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

CABUL NEWS.

Walli Mohammed Khan, Ruler of Koondooz, our correspondent states, has written to the Ameer requesting His Highness to supply him with a few guns in order to strengthen his fort.

The ruler of Dhir and the Akhond of Swat have, it is stated, written to the Ameer, saying they are very much pleased to hear of Sirdar Abdoolah's being selected as the successor to the Ameership. The latter is alleged to have sent a marasila containing his blessing to the now declared heir to the Cabul throne.

It is rumoured in Cabul that Sirdar Mahommed Yakub Khan, Governor of Herat, has massacred all the officers of those faithful to the Ameer's cause. The report is said to have done this act—a species of *coup d'etat*—because he suspected these officers of communicating the secrets of his Government to the Ameer. There was also a report current in Cabul that the Ameer had sent Shan Mahommed Khan, Ruler of Jelalabad, to the British Government, to ask for their aid, not only in money but also in arms and ammunition.

Our Dera Ismail Khan correspondent writes that Sirdar Mahommed Isa Khan, son of Sirdar Azim Khan, with 400 Usbeck followers, has retreated to Herat. The Governor of Herat, it appears, received the Sirdar, and held a private consultation with them.

The Ameer has sent four of his confidential officers to Herat with instructions to bring all the army of the Ameer therefrom. One of them has returned and reported that Sirdar Yakub Khan states that the army does not belong to the Ameer, as he never paid a single rice towards them from the Cabul Treasury.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

No confirmation has yet been received of the news of King Coffee's submission contained in the War Office telegram published last week, and some doubts are entertained as to its authenticity. There is nothing in the news intrinsically improbable, and the tenor of the advices received this week is such as to give the official telegram an appearance of truthfulness, but no one can explain how it reached England, and the War Office has given the public no information on that point. The despatch was dated "Adansi Hills, Jan. 24." The latest news now received, through the ordinary channels, from Cape Coast Castle is to the 20th of January. According to those advices, negotiations were in progress between the King of Ashantee and Sir Garnet Wolseley, which there was every reason to anticipate would end in the conclusion of peace. The terms, it was stated, would certainly include, not merely the payment of a heavy amount in gold dust, but also a cession of territory, which should open up the road from the coast to the interior, and afford protection against Ashantee invasion in future. German missionary prisoners had arrived in the British camp. Captain Glover's expedition had not taken part in any important engagement, but it had rendered invaluable negative service by keeping back the eastern tribes from attacking Sir Garnet's forces when advancing between the coast and Prashu. In a letter from Sierra Leone published in the *Times* we read :—

There are many curious stories afloat about the King of Ashantee's proceedings now that his territory is being invaded. The following is a fair specimen of them and illustrates well the extreme superstition of the Ashantees, showing by what influences Coffee Calcalli is popularly supposed to be guided and on what councellors he is supposed to rely in the present crisis. Coffee Calcalli, the story goes, recently summoned a great meeting of his Fetish men, and sought their advice as to how he should act towards the English, whether he ought to seek for peace or stake his fortunes on the result of the war. The Fetish men at first declined to give any answer until they had been guaranteed that, no matter what their reply was, their lives should not be forfeited. Having been assured on this point, they then replied that they saw everything dark except the streets of Coomassie, which ran with blood. Coffee Calcalli was dissatisfied with the vagueness of this reply, and determined to appeal still further to the oracle. He resorted to what he considered a final and conclusive test. Two he-goats were selected, one entirely black, the other of a spotless white colour, and after due Fetish ceremonies had been performed over the two goats, they were set at each other. The white goat easily overcame and killed his opponent. Coffee Calcalli, after this test, was satisfied that he was doomed to defeat at the hands of the white men. He immediately sent the embassy to Sir Garnet Wolseley to seek for peace.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

(*Times, Feb.* 13.)

Up to last night we had received intelligence of the election of 604 members to the new Parliament, including a double return for Athlone. Of these 326 are Conservatives, and to 278 Liberals. In this calculation we credit the Liberal partly with the gentlemen who have been returned as Home Rulers. The gains of the two parties are as follows :—

Conservative Gains.

Andover	1	Lincoln	1
Ayre Burghs	1	Lincolnshire (Mid)	1
Ayrshire (North)	1	Lincolnshire (North)	1
Ayrshire (South)	1	London	3
Bedford	1	Maldon	1
Belfast	1	Manchester	1
Berwick	1	Marylebone	1
Berwickshire	1	Middlesex	1
Brighton	2	Monmouth District	1
Buckingham	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1
Bury St. Edmund's	1	Northampton	1
Cambridge	2	Norwich	1
Canterbury	1	Nottingham	2
Cardiganshire	1	Oldham	1
Carmarthen	1	Perthshire	1
Carnarvonshire	1	Petersfield	1
Chatham	1	Plymouth	1
Chelsea	1	Portsmouth	1
Cheltenham	1	Salisbury	1
Christchurch	1	Scarborough	1
Colchester	1	Staffordshire (North)	1
Cricklade	1	Stalybridge	1
Derbyshire (East)	1	St. Ives	1
Devonport	2	Stirlingshire	1
Dublin	1	Stoke-upon-Trent	1
Edinburghshire	1	Surrey (East)	1
Essex (South)	2	Sussex (East)	1
Exeter	1	Tower Hamlets	1
Frome	1	Wakefield	1
Galway	1	Warrington	1
Glasgow	1	Westmeath	1
Gloucestershire (West)	1	Westminster	1
Grantham	1	Wigan	1
Gravesend	1	Wigton Burghs	1
Grimsby	1	Wilts (North)	1
Guildford	1	Wilts (South)	1
Hertfordshire	1	Winchester	1
Horsham	1	Windsor	1
Ipswich	2	Yorkshire (South-West)	1
Kidderminster	1	Youghal	1
Knaresborough	1		—
Leeds	1	Total	92
Lewes	1		

Liberal Gains.

Abingdon	1	Mayo	1
Barnstaple	1	Newry	1
Blackburn	1	Pembroke	1
Bolton	1	Poole	1
Boston	2	Renfrewshire	1
Coleraine	1	Shrewsbury	2
Coventry	1	Southampton	1
Down county	1	Stafford	1
Droitwich	1	Stockport	1
Dungannon	1	Stroud	1
Durham	1	Westbury	1
Durham (North)	1	Worcester	1
Elgin and Nairn	1	Yorkshire (North-West)	1
Falmouth	2		—
Hartlepool	1	Total	33
Hull	1		

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

The following despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar :—

Zanzibar, January 12, 1874.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that for some weeks past rumours have been prevalent in Zanzibar to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had died near Ujiji, and that his body had been preserved and inclosed in a box for transportation to the coast.

2. On the 3rd of January these rumours were confirmed by letters received from Lieutenant V. L. Cameron, R.N., commanding the Livingstone Most Coast Expedition, the latest of which was dated Unyanyembe, October 22, 1873. As these letters were forwarded under flying seal for the information of the political agent, I have been able to glean from them the following particulars regarding the latest movements of Dr. Livingstone, and the circumstances attending his death.

3. It appears from the information given to Lieutenant Cameron by the Doctor's servant, Chumah, that Livingstone proceeded from Ujiji to the middle of the northern shore of Lake Bemba (Bangweolo), and that, being unable to cross it, he retraced his steps and rounded it to the southward, crossing, besides the Chambeze, three other rivers which flowed into the lake. He then went (so far as Lieutenant Cameron is able to make out) in search of the ancient fountains of Herodotus, and eventually turned to the eastward and crossed the Luapula. After marching for some days through an extremely marshy country, in which, sometimes for three hours at a time, the water stood above the waists of the travellers, the Doctor succumbed to an attack of dysentery, which carried him off after an illness of ten or fifteen days. During this trying journey two of his men died and several deserted. The remainder, seventy-nine in number, disembowelled the corpse, and embalmed it, as well as they were able, with salt and brandy. On nearing Unyanyembe, Chumah, with a few others, started ahead in order to procure supplies, as the party was nearly starving; and the remains, with the body, were reported to be distant from the twenty days' march from Unyanyembe at the late Lieutenant Cameron's letter.

4. It will be seen, on reference to Dr. Livingstone's last communication to your lordship's (dated July 1, 1872) that the account given of himself before the servants of his latest movements agree with was to go southeast end of Tanganyeka, and crossing the Chambeze leaving Unyanyembe. His intention then in latitude ards to Ufipa, then round the shore of Lake Bangweolo to go straight west to the 12 deg. south, his wish at that end of the watershed, ancient fountains and copper mines of Katanga, and, then to turn northward ground excavations, to proceed after visiting the Lincoln, whence he would retire to the head of Lolindo towards Ujiji and home. He along Lake that it was not his intention to return distinctly through the Manyuemo country; and, as to north the duration of his journey from Ujiji and estimate in eight months, it is not unreasonable to be that the design had been completely carried out, and that Livingstone was on his homeward journey when attacked by the disease to which he fell a victim. This supposition is rendered more probable by the fact that when the Doctor left Unyanyembe he was well supplied with stores and provisions, and that he is reported by his servants to have been nearly destitute at the time of his death.

5. A letter which I received the same day (January 3) from Ja'id bin Jálim, the Arab governor of Unyanyembe, further informed me that the death occurred at Lobisa. If this is correct, and if that district is accurately laid upon the maps, Dr. Livingstone must have proceeded farther to the eastward than was supposed by Lieutenant Cameron, who fixes the spot when he died approximately at 10 deg. south latitude and 28 deg. east longitude.

6. The messenger who brought Lieutenant Cameron's letters reports that the road from Ujiji to the [illegible] is entirely deserted and that as Mirambo is entirely destitute of ammunition, nothing is to be feared from him or his adherents. In fact, he asserts that there is not a charge of powder in the whole country.

7. As a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Livingstone, the flag-staff of this Agency was kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the 5th of January. This example was followed by His Highness the Sultan, by Her Majesty's ships of war then in harbour, the Briton and the Daphne, and by the consular representatives of the other Foreign Powers in Zanzibar, from all of whom I received letters of condolence on the death of this eminent explorer and distinguished servant to the Queen.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. F. Prideaux.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE GENERAL ELECTION AND THE BENGAL FAMINE.

On Tuesday, February 10, Mr. Disraeli addressed the electors of Buckinghamshire in the Town-Hall, Buckingham.

Mr. Disraeli who was received with enthusiasm, said—Gentlemen, I do not come here to-day to make a political speech or a political manifesto. My views have been freely placed before the country, and the General Election being now virtually over, there are many reasons which would deter me from obtruding them at all on public attention. But I connot meet my constituents, who have confided to me the guardianship of their interests for so many years—and who, I trust, are going to continue that confidence—(cheers)—without adverting in some degree to political affairs. (Cheers.) I said that the General Election was virtually over, and I must say the result of its without any reference to party interests or party triumph, is very satisfactory to myself, and I think on reflection it will be to you. (Cheers.) In the General Election, for example, I have seen nothing of that hostility—that interested hostility between capital and labour which was dinned into our ears for a considerable time by demagogues as probably the source of the future destruction almost of this country. On the contrary, I have seen, taking a general view, a very good understanding between employers and employed. The people generally have selected for their representatives those who employed them—recognizing their experience, their sense of public duty, and their general adaptability for the position they sought. (Cheers.) There have been exceptions in which the working classes of the country have elected men of their own order to represent them; and as far as I can judge, though the instances are rare, those instances have been selected with great discretion. (Cheers.) The gentleman who has been returned member for the borough of Stafford is, I believe, perfectly qualified to fulfil the public duties which await him. He is not unknown to members of the late Parliament, because he gave his evidence before the Mines' Regulation Committee, and he imparted to the Committee most valuable information, expressed in a manner which showed that he was perfectly worthy of the position which he has received. (Cheers.) I don't know personally so much of the member for Morpeth, but from what I hear I believe he is a man perfectly entitled by his talents and power of self-education to the post he occupies. But all the ideas which working-men's candidates, all the trading demagogues who have been pandering to the passions of the people for so many years, have been rejected without any exception by a sensible constituency. (Cheers.) I think that is a most satisfactory result of the General Election. (Cheers.) I would much more rely than an English Jacobin. It is the feeblest and worst imitation of the most odious of characters. (Cheers.) That class must now feel they have been living in a fool's paradise if they supposed they could rise to ascendency and dominance by misleading the people of this country. (Cheers.) Well, then, so far as this much-talked of hostility between capital and labour is concerned, I think the General Election may reassure the minds of those who might have been alarmed by the exaggerated and entirely false statements which have been so long circulated with impunity. There has been another result of the General Election that I think is not without satisfaction to us all, and that is the good understanding that has been shown to exist between the two important classes connected with the land—the owner and the occupier of the soil. (Cheers.) During the last three or four years we have been assured that this good feeling, which has so long subsisted between the landlord and the tenant, and which has been one of the most powerful mainstays of the order, and security, and general happiness of this country, was greatly weakened, and was, in fact, arriving at a position of extreme peril; but I don't see that in the General Election there is the slightest evidence of that. (Cheers.) I see, on the contrary, that the e is a perfect and mutual confidence between those two powerful classes. (Cheers.) And though we have been told that the moment the Ballot was introduced it would be found that assumed confidence was not sincere, we have, on the contrary, the most striking evidence that the cordial relations between those two great classes upon which the good order and security of this country greatly depend are quite unimpaired. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there is a third result which pleases me in the general election, and it is the striking demonstration which has been offered to the country of the existence of the Conservative working man. (Cheers.) I remember when those who were not connected with the condition of the people of England did first express a confidence in the opinions of that considerable portion of the working classes being Conservative the idea was treated with ridicule, and for a very long time, until this Election, it has been a subject of almost jocose controversy in the Press; but gradually, especially during the last year or two, the impression has become more general among the sceptical that the Conservative working man was a realentity. (Cheers.) But I think the General Election has proved not only his existence, but that he exists in thousands and tens of thousands (Cheers); for a great many of the most striking results of the poll have been brought about by the working men of England. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, these are three results which without reference to party considerations I think I may fairly call your attention to. (Cheers.) It is impossible altogether to be indifferent to this fact. We who belong to a political party who have asserted in the hour of adversity our opinions unshaken and unchanged, cannot shut our eyes to the gratifying consequences of this last contest. You have seen those opinions you have always supported in this district of the county asserted not merely by the counties of England—not merely by the counties connected with the cultivation of the soil, but also by the great counties of England in which flourish the blended industries of the country, where manufactures and mines are predominant, and where there is a population that depends greatly on those sources of industry. But it is not merely in all the counties of England—it is equally remarkable in the great cities and capitals of the country. The large majority that have asserted themselves in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in the whole of Kent and the whole of Essex and Surrey, are equally remarkable in the city of London (cheers), the city of West minster (cheers), the great metropolitan boroughs, in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Leeds, in Dublin, and I am glad to say, even in Glasgow. (Cheers.) When I had the honour some time ago in an official capacity, quite free from politics, of finding myself in that great city I was informed that about this time or very soon I should have a present made to me more precious even than the freedom of that city in a gold box, and that would be a Conservative representative for the city of Glasgow. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I confess to you I was pleased with the compliment. I was not sanguine enough to count too much on this being realized; but the people of Glasgow have been true to that friendly intimation, and it is with pride I recollect that for the first time that great city of Glasgow will be represented by a Conservative member. (Cheers.) Well, then, so far as this much-talked of hostility between capital and labour is concerned, I think the General Election may reassure the minds of those who might have been alarmed by the exaggerated and entirely false statements which have been so long circulated with impunity. There has been another result of the General Election that I think is not without satisfaction to us all, and that is the good understanding that has been shown to exist between the two important classes connected with the land—the owner and the occupier of the soil. (Cheers.) During the last three or four years we have been assured that this good feeling, which has so long subsisted between the landlord and the tenant, and which has been one of the most powerful mainstays of the order, and security, and general happiness of this country, was greatly weakened, and was, in fact, arriving at a position of extreme peril; but I don't see that in the General Election there is the slightest evidence of that. (Cheers.) I see, on the contrary, that the e is a perfect and mutual confidence between those two powerful classes. (Cheers.) And though we have been told that the moment the Ballot was introduced it would be found that assumed confidence was not sincere, we have, on the contrary, the most striking evidence that the cordial relations between those two great classes upon which the good order and security of this country greatly depend are quite unimpaired. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there is a third result which pleases me in the general election, and it is the striking demonstration which has been offered to the country of the existence of the Conservative working man. (Cheers.) I remember when those who were not connected with the condition of the people of England did first express a confidence in the opinions of that considerable portion of the working classes being Conservative the idea was treated with ridicule, and for a very long time, until this Election, it has been a subject of almost jocose controversy in the Press; but gradually, especially during the last year or two, the impression has become more general among the sceptical that the Conservative working man was a realentity. (Cheers.) But I think the General Election has proved not only his existence, but that he exists in thousands and tens of thousands (Cheers); for a great many of the most striking results of the poll have been brought about by the working men of England. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, these are three results which without reference to party considerations I think I may fairly call your attention to. (Cheers.) It is impossible altogether to be indifferent to this fact. We who belong to a political party who have asserted in the hour of adversity our opinions unshaken and unchanged, cannot shut our eyes to the gratifying consequences of this last contest. You have seen those opinions you have always supported in this district of the county asserted not merely by the counties of England—not merely by the counties connected with the cultivation of the soil, but also by the great counties of England in which flourish the blended industries of the country, where manufactures and mines are predominant, and where there is a population that depends greatly on those sources of industry. But it is not merely in all the counties of England—it is equally remarkable in the great cities and capitals of the country. 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I was not sanguine enough to count too much on this being realized; but the people of Glasgow have been true to that friendly intimation, and it is with pride I recollect that for the first time that great city of Glasgow will be represented by a Conservative member. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, there is another point on which I would briefly treat. It is, I think, hardly six years since the Act was passed which so largely increased the constituencies of the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, from unavoidable circumstances, a dissolution of Parliament was necessary before that Act was digested by the country and before any of that organization which is necessary in public affairs could be matured with respect to taking the voice of the people. The immediate result of the dissolution was that those who oppose us in politics reaped an immense majority; and I know that there were many even among our friends who were somewhat disconsolate on this point and believed that we had carried a measure which would be permanently injurious to Conservative opinion in this country. I must say myself, gentlemen, though naturally mortified at the result of the last General Election, I never for a moment wavered in my conviction and in my confidence that the ultimate result of that measure would be to advance the good government of this country. (Cheers.) I did so for a simple reason—because I analysed the polls taken at that election, and I found that the results which were so disastrous to the Conservative party were not, generally speaking, brought about by the new constituencies, in which I, for one, had unlimited trust. Those new constituencies, where the population was great, as in the leading country of Lancashire, without organization and under all their disadvantages, even then triumphantly asserted English opinion; but in the small boroughs, where the population was less, where they had no organization at all, they fell necessarily before the traditionary organization of those small towns where sectional interests and sectarian feelings predominated, and for a long time had the commanding influence. But the result has shown in this election, though the Act has only been in existence for six years, that those who had confidence in the character of the English people were not mistaken. (Cheers.) I, for one, could never bring myself to believe that the great body of the English people were not devoted to the institutions of their country. I was convinced that an Englishman, remembering that he existed only an island, not of colossal size, must frequently have been struck with what would have been his situation if he had been an inhabitant of some other island, to which it is not necessary particularly to refer. (A laugh.) He must have known and felt that it was to the traditions of the country in which he lived, and the great exploits which those traditions embalmed, that he, though [illegible] which are supposed to exercise if you turn to India, if you think of the circumstances limited space, ranked [illegible] you have to deal with in India, where you have a province world. (Cheers.) An Englishwhich are called en[illegible]y, which is rich in historical else so much indebted of a country whose power he man is proud of[illegible]d by his ancestors, and he values recollections [illegible]as descended to him. (Cheers.) That feels has [illegible] would grand destroy the consequences the heritage[illegible]experience, and sink to what he would is not an inhabitant of a very second-rate country, of things are in no way equal to the splendour of tion which it occupies, and to which it is in[illegible]as much for its moral qualities as for its material sessions. Therefore, I never did falter in my confidence in the success of the measure of 1868, because after all what was it but one which gave free play to the character of Englishmen? (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, it is impossible to deny that to us as a Conservative party the result of this General Election must be highly satisfactory. (Cheers.) We feel that the course of this country must, if not guided, be generally influenced now by Conservative principles (loud cheers); and we are satisfied that that restless system of constantly attacking all interests and institutions in the State has received a blow by this general election from which I trust it will never recover. (Loud cheers.)

There are one or two points at this time which must be a source of great anxiety even to a triumphant political party; one of these has not been much noticed in our addresses, and that is the state of India, but it is one which it will soon be necessary to bring before the consideration of Englishmen. I have myself studiously avoided touching upon it. I know the great difficulties which the existing Government have had to deal with in respect to India. I know those difficulties are not the consequences of any misgovernment on their part. (Cheers.) I have confidence also in the character of the Queen's Viceroy in that empire. He comes from a good stock. I sat with him for some years in the House of Commons, and watched his career with a vigilence which assured me that he is a man capable of great industry, of great firmness, and of resource. (Cheers.) It therefore appeared to me that we should give creditin every way to Her Majesty's Government for doing all that was necessary, or all they could do under the trying circumstances which they had to encounter. I am still ready to extend that credit and that confidence, but I am bound to say that the state of affairs is so serious that it would not become me, or any one addressing Englishmen on political subjects, to be silent any longer on the condition of a portion of India, and on the responsibility that may fall on England in consequence. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in politics so difficult as for a Government to undertake to feed a people. Philosophers, indeed, who decide on all subjects upon abstract principles, have laid it down that under no circumstances should such an office be undertaken by a Government. It is said that the moment a Government enters the market as a purchaser with the view of feeding a nation all private dealers disappear, because it is impossible for a private dealer to compete with a purchaser who does not seek a profit. It is said, on the other hand, that if private dealers interfere, a Government has the advantage of a monopoly, and being the only purchaser, must necessarily obtain very great means. But we must remember this—that in the moment a Government undertakes to feed a people, although the Government may have no competitor in the market, the Government is obliged to give any price for the food that is demanded. The Government has no option the mement it publicly undertakes that duty; nor should we forget that commerce is by no means merely an affair of gross purchase. It is an affair also of a trader's skill and of established connexion, and a Government that undertakes to feed a people, that thinks it can do it by going into the market merely to purchase, will often find that its resources are extremely limited—that with boundless capital it can obtain, comparatively speaking, very scanty supplies, and in the distribution of them it will encounter difficulties unknown to the private trader. (Cheers.) Now, these are all considerations which should be fairly put before the country before it condemns the Government of India for its assumed *laches* in some of these respects. I say assumed, because at present we are left very much in the dark as to what the Government are doing or mean to do. All we know for certain is the dire calamity that prevails and is increasing. (Cheers.) But I have confidence yet that the Government will show that they have made very great preparations for this terrible calamity. (Cheers.) I hope to hear by the next accounts that the Government have shown that they have accumulated supplies which are pouring into the famished and starving Provinces. (Cheers.) I have confidence we shall hear that; but, at the same time, I must express my regret to find that in India the labour test has been introduced as the test for obtaining relief; for I am convinced it is one not suited to the population to which it is extended, and that great suffering must be the consequence if the Government persist in that scheme. (Hear, hear.) It hardly answered in Ireland. How can we expect it to answer in a population such as we have now to deal with in India, of different castes, most of them physically delicate and weak? And when we hear of women of high caste absolutely obliged to go to the public works in order that they may do that which they never did in their lives—labour to obtain sustenance—it is impossible not to believe that the consequences will be of the most distressing character. (Hear.) Now, the general rule of political economists upon this subject must be received with respect but with very great reserve and caution. We have had in our own experience some knowledge of the unhappy and unhappy events that occurred in Ireland 25 years ago. It was then first decided by the Government that they should not in any way interfere with the enterprise of the private trader. In some portions of Ireland, where there were private traders, the inquiries of the Government answered very well and there was a fair supply of food and a tolerably skilful distribution of it, but in the West of Ireland, where there were no merchants, no traders, no chapmen, what was the consequence? There was neither food nor distribution. When furnished by the Government there was no class which could distribute it. You know what horrible consequences ensued in Ireland. But if you turn to India, if you think of the circumstances you have to deal with in India, where you have a province with a population greater than that of the chief European kingdoms—as great as Great Britain itself—when you remember the character of that population, when you remember that there is a portion of it not less than Ireland itself where absolute starvation is now prevailing among millions of the inhabitants, you must see at once that the rules of political economy, though they may abstractedly be perfectly right, must not be rigidly adhered to, or you may have a dissatisfaction of feeling at the end that you have done everything which a Government, according to the principles of political economy, was justified in doing, and yet you may have to account for the loss of millions of lives. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I thought it necessary to make these few remarks to you because the subject of India has not yet been prominently brought forward during the General Election, and if I am not mistaken it will soon occupy, if not engross, the minds of the English people. (Cheers.) We have been distracted during the last two or three weeks by the announcement of a speculative surplus, which is to accrue after waiting a not inconsiderable time; but really when I heard of these discussions between different classes and parties in this country as to how they were to divide the surplus—how it was to be apportioned, how the plunder was to be shared—I could not help thinking that there were circumstances going on in this great Empire which perhaps ought to make us pause in our schemes of aggrandisement and division of the spoil (cheers), and that perhaps there were claimants for the amount of this speculative surplus of a much more powerful character than our own comparatively miserable interests.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

DEGENERATE DAYS!!

Publican—"Call this a General Election! Why it's all over in about a fortnight, and——

"Free and Independent Voter—"And not a fi-pun-note among 'em."

"IN MEDIO TUTISSIMUS."

Country Practitioner (about to go up to London on business)—"I shan't be more than ten days at the furthest, Mr. Fawceps. You'll visit the patients regularly, and take care that none of 'em slip through your fingers—or get well—during my absence!!"

THE BITER BIT.